

The Steamboat Dolphin arrived at Charleston on the 23d of May, having left St. Augustine on the evening of the 21st. A passenger reports that there was nothing new at St. Augustine at the time of the departure of the boat.

We copy from the Charleston Courier the following items of intelligence brought by the Dolphin:—  
Gen. Scott was a passenger in the Dolphin, as he was Savannah, which place he was to have left yesterday, on the steamer George Washington, for Augusta, on his way, as was understood, to the West.

Gen. Call has sent an order to Brig. Gen. Herndon, to call into service 200 men for the protection of the country east of the St. John's river. Gen. C. has also issued an Address or Proclamation, from Tallahassee, calling on the wealthy planters and planters of Middle and West Florida, to contribute liberally to organize a force for the protection of the frontier. He says that 160 men were wanted, and twice that number will be required in a short time. He suggests that a voluntary subscription be raised in each county, and a bounty of \$150 be given to every volunteer who will serve six months, to be paid on his honorable discharge.

There is serious reason to fear that the 40 men sent by Col. McLeure, in a block house 12 miles from the mouth of the Withlacoochee, have been captured. A letter to the editors of the Macon (Georgia) Messenger, dated Fort Drane, May 1st, says that their boat had been seen at the mouth of the river, cut in two, and a very large number of Indian fires in the neighborhood. The commanding officer of the Fort was too weak to succumb to them. The same letter states that the Indians were meditating an attack on Fort King, to reinforce the force at which place, a company of Infantry had been despatched from Fort Drane; and that two Indian women, who had run away from the fort a few days before, had brought intelligence that the savages were all assembled, and had been for some time, in a large hammock, called the Cove, where they have their wives and children, and are planting to a considerable extent. It was within a few miles from this place, that the Indians, by way of ruse, held a parley with Gen. Scott. A gentleman from St. Augustine informs us that a friendly squaw, who had escaped from the hostile Indians to Fort King, or some other of the chain of posts, had stated that the determination of the savages to carry on the war had reached such a pitch of desperation, that they were determined to maintain under two years, and their descendants from age.

**Mr. Pinckney's Report on Abolition.**  
By reference to our Synopsis of Congressional Proceedings, the reader will see that Mr. Pinckney, Chairman of the Select Committee of Nine, appointed to consider and report on the Abolition of Slavery, has at length made his Report on the subject. We give the Resolutions with which the Report concludes, and a small sketch of the Debate which sprung up upon it.

We have not seen the Report, as yet; but from the Debate on it, and the remarks which follow the article, from the pens of two of the ablest and most patriotic Editors of the country, we gather the gist of its positions and its principles are any thing but what the South had a right to expect from the Committee, and one of her own Representatives, who was its Chairman. We recommend to the especial attention of all our readers, both the Report mentioned above, and the articles which we have extracted.

**Mr. Pinckney's Report—the Debate.**  
The long looked for has come at last. Mr. Pinckney, from the Abolition Committee, made his Report. It is just precisely what we predicted. It gives up the constitutional question as regards the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District, but asserts most valorously, and argues most conclusively, that Congress has no power to abolish slavery in the States. For the assertion and establishment of this last great truth, Mr. P., we suppose, expects the gratitude of the South.

The Report contends not only that it would be unconstitutional to abolish slavery in the District, but contains a long, well-drawn, carefully considered, metaphysical, political, moral argument, to show that while the constitutional right in Congress to act on the subject is not denied, yet to do so would be a violation of the *public faith*. The Report does not, however, condescend to enter into the explanation as to what it means by a violation of the *public faith*. The Report does little more than place the question as regards the District just where the Abolitionists have wished the House to place it—on the ground of expediency. It amounts to this: that if Congress choose to abolish slavery in the District, they do that which they have the constitutional right to do; but in doing so Mr. Pinckney thinks they violate the *public faith*. A piece of mere jesuitical Tomfoolery.

It will be recollected that by the decision of the Speaker, *enforced by the House* amidst much shouting and a restriction on slavery in the admission of Arkansas, and in relation to slavery in the Territories, were also referred to the same Committee, as appropriate objects for its action. On these subjects they are silent; thus treating the reference with contempt. They no doubt thought it too delicate a subject to touch; and did not choose to venture to draw so heavily on the public credulity, as to extend to the Territories the constitutional mystification they have adopted in relation to the District. —C. S. Telegraph.

**Mr. Pinckney's Report on Abolition, &c.**—The mountain is delivered at length, and the mouse has been forth in all its insignificance. It completely surrenders the only question for which the Abolitionists have openly contended, namely, that Congress possesses the rightful power to abolish slavery in the District—the only question indeed, which is in controversy; for, with the exception of Judge Sumner, no Abolitionist has contended for the right to abolish in the States. The N. York and Boston Conventions have expressly renounced any such power in Congress.

See the Resolutions with which Mr. Pinckney's report concludes: "Resolved, first, that Congress has no constitutional authority over slavery in the States. Resolved, 2d, that Congress ought not to interfere with slavery in the District." The constitutional ground in regard to the District, is formally abandoned to the Abolitionists, not only by inference, but in words. Mr. Pinckney stated that the Report had received the unanimous assent of the Committee of 9, (denied by Mr. Hardin as to himself, whose just and striking remarks, see.)—Does the Virginia member of the Committee concede the principle that Congress has the power of abolishing in the District? When Mr. Van Buren avowed that doctrine some months ago, we foretold that he would make numerous converts in the South. See the debate.

The petitions, &c., of the Abolitionists, by the last resolution, are all to be laid on the table of the House, without further action. So Mr. Pinckney and the present House may resolve, but what may the next, or the next year? Such a resolution is impotent. It is mockery. It is foolery. Their right

to abolish in the District, formally recognized by the House of Representatives, under the auspices of a Southern man, the Abolitionists will soon break through this feeble, but this absurd restraint. We hesitate not to say, and two years will see it confirmed, that Mr. Pinckney has made District Abolitionists of the entire population North of Mason and Dixon's line, and North-west of the Ohio. They are the great majority of the Union; and the constitutional barriers removed, a brief period will see slavery abolished in the District—a mortal blow at Southern Rights and Safety. In all sincerity and sorrow, we regard Mr. Pinckney's movement as the most pernicious and calamitous to the rights, institutions, and tranquility of his Southern fellow citizens, ever made by a Southern man. He has, by his resolutions, which accord with his report, legitimated the inclinations of the Abolitionists; and by admitting the constitutionality of Abolition in the District, invited and animated them to renewed exertions. Whatever his motives, whatever their sincerity and honesty, his conduct has all the effect of treason to the South.—Rich. Whig.

**Marching of United States Troops to the scene of Indian Hostilities.**—We find the following gratifying intelligence in the National Intelligencer of the 23d of May:

"Roused to a sense of the great injury certain to result, besides the actual danger to the adjacent country, from the alarm of a general Indian hostility on the Southern frontier, the Executive seems to be making great exertions to concentrate a force for the protection of that frontier. Troops have been already put in motion from the stations at New York, Baltimore, and Fortress Monroe. A detachment of marines, with their officers, have been ordered from the Navy Yard at this place; and the Quartermaster General of the Army, with several other officers, left here a day or two ago, at very short warnings, for the South."

We learn from other sources, that ten Companies of Troops, in all, have been ordered to prepare to proceed to the same destination, from Northern posts. This is as it should be; and it must be regretted, by all, that the measure was not resorted to long ago.

**Rain! Rain! Rain!**—During the last two weeks or so, the clouds have been in the ascendant, and the earth has been favored with more frequent and more violent showers than has ever before been witnessed at this season of the year, even by our "eldest citizen." The creeks and smaller streams in this section of country have been, in consequence, swollen to an unusual degree; and we have heard the rise in the waters of the Catawba River variously stated to be from ten to twenty feet above the usual mark. Meadows and low-lands are submerged—high lands are said to be "swimming"—and the planters are prevented from doing any thing else but staying in their houses, and predicting the total destruction of their wheat and cotton crops, &c. But the planters are a "complaining race," and we would advise people not to listen to what they say about their crops, until those crops are gathered. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, their harvests turn out "better than they expected." Of course the Mails are in a "dreadful state," but we have so much good cause to find fault with them, even in the best weather, that we are determined to have a respite from grumbling on their account during "this rainy spell," at least.—Tuesday, May 31st, 1836.

**New Paper.**—We have received the first No. of a new journal, entitled the "Carolina Beacon," recently established at Greensborough, Guilford County, by Messrs. Zevilly & West. The Beacon professes to be rather a Miscellaneous Family Newspaper, than a political journal; but the Editors declare their determination "boldly to express, on all proper occasions, their opinions of political men and measures." They pledge themselves to the support, for the Presidency, of that man "whose political course they believe most closely identified with the interests of the South, and interested in its welfare,"—which man can be no other than Judge White, in the present contest for that office. The Beacon is of royal size, and published weekly, at \$2 per annum in advance. It is altogether a very neat publication, and its matter, both original and selected, creditable to the intelligence and taste of the Editors. As a "beacon" raised to warn the community against the moral and political breakers of the sea of life, we trust it may not only be eminently successful, but also profitable, as it must be honorable, to those who have lighted and will keep it burning in so good a service.

We shall endeavor to make room in our columns, next week, for the prospectus of the "Beacon."

See the proposition, in our advertising columns to-day, for the publication of a Newspaper in Lincoln.

**We stated last week, that Mr. Lorenzo** of Wilmington, was about coming to Raleigh, to take charge of the "Standard" establishment. We now learn, that no definite arrangements have been made in the matter, and that it is quite uncertain whether the transfer spoken of, will take place.—Raleigh Register.

The bill for the Relief of the Corporate Cities of the District of Columbia has now passed both Houses of Congress, and in a shape which it is supposed the President of the United States will approve. It provides simply that the United States, instead of guaranteeing (as it now does) the payment of the interest on the Holland loan to the three cities, shall assume the debt to itself, receiving in trust, towards its eventual extinction, the Stock belonging to the three cities, in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which money was borrowed to pay for. The cities are therefore henceforth to be relieved from the payment of interest on the debt, which has been an exhausting drain to them; the proportion of the principal debt due by Washington being one million of dollars, and that due by each of the other cities a quarter of a million of dollars.—Nat. Int.

[Communicated for the Charlotte Journal.]  
**THE CHARLOTTE CELEBRATION.**

A portion of the Citizens of Charlotte convened in the Courthouse on the 24th of May, and resolved to celebrate the Victory of the Texans over the Mexican Commander, Santa Ana, &c., by an Illumination, &c., on the evening of the 27th. Accordingly on Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, the Courthouse was very brilliantly illuminated, and a transparency, bearing appropriate and significant emblems and mottoes, was exhibited from the second story of the Southern front. A number of the citizens of the Town, with a fine Band of Music, marched in procession with lanterns elevated above their heads, preceded by a beautiful quadrangular transparency, with the words "Liberty—Texas—Houston—Independence," in brilliant colors. Most of the dwelling-houses on Main-street were illuminated, and many others in different parts of the town. Some of them very tastefully. Indeed, each Citizen who joined in the expression of joy for the success of the Texans, having indulged the inclination of his fancy in the number and disposition of his lights, diffused over the scene the most pleasing variety. It is not intended to particularize the many beautiful objects by which the citizens were regaled on that evening. The decorations of the Courthouse, however, were in a style surpassingly fine; and at a private window, small and unobtrusive, appeared, in distinct characters and a blaze of light, the Texian Eagle, with one Star, surrounded by the very appropriate names of "Texas—Liberty—Houston—Carson—Crockett—Fannin"—names that will long be remembered, both in North and South America.

The great events in Texas have transpired in such rapid succession, that a very brief account of them may not be unacceptable to the reader. The war now waging in that country commenced about the month of December last. It has excited the deepest emotions in the bosoms of all lovers of Liberty. In point of principle, it is identical with that of our revolutionary fathers of '76. Some twenty years ago the province of Texas was a wilderness, occupied and possessed by Indians of the most fierce and warlike character. For centuries it had been the policy of the Spanish Monarchy totally to exclude all foreigners from access there, keeping that fine country as the abode of barbarians, that an impassable barrier might exist between Mexico and the territory now of the United States. After Mexico had achieved her independence, and in the year 1824 established a Confederate Republic, this jealous and liberal policy was changed; and, in order to encourage and perpetuate the principles of liberty, the fine province of Texas was thrown open to settlement by foreigners. The Indians were still there—the country was wild and unexplored; but, subject to these obstacles, the most liberal inducements were offered to those disposed to conquer them.—Hundreds of thousands of acres of the most fertile lands in the world, were transferred to Capitalists, upon condition that they should cause them to be settled upon and occupied; and upon each individual removing to that country was bestowed a league square (near 5000 acres of land) by paying the small sum of thirty dollars for the survey and location. All who visited the country united in representing part of it to be of surpassing fertility, and the finest of cotton regions, with a salubrious and delightful climate. In addition to these inducements, the great features of the Constitution of 1824, of the Mexican Republic, were similar to that of the United States. Texas was formed into a State Government, in all respects free, with the right of representation in the Great Confederate Republic of Mexico. There was granted to her a free religious toleration, although the Roman Catholic Religion was that established by law. For some four years past, there has been a rush to that favored country, by the people of the United States. All parts resounded with the most flattering and moving accounts of it, and it would seem as if it was the best and the finest new country ever offered to an enterprising people. Before these existing descriptions, the dangers and difficulties of colonization were forgotten, and thousands of our brethren and friends had settled there, as in a permanent home; all apparently pleased, and all in the way of successful enterprise. When, of a sudden, the fair prospect was blighted by a Revolution in Mexico, effected by an ambitious Chieftain. Their liberty was subverted—the existence of the State of Texas annihilated—instead of citizens of a free State, its people were converted into subjects of a Consolidated Government, with Santa Ana, the author of the change, sole Executive. They were deprived of the privilege of having arms for their own defence, and the Roman Catholic Religion was to be enforced. As might have been expected, the emigrants could not submit to such tyranny and injustice. Arms were assumed in defence of their altars and their freedom. To be slaves, they would not; to be driven out the country, they would not, without a struggle. No alternative was left them, but arms or submission. Their commissioner, (Col. Austin,) sent with petitions for redress and grievances, to the Government at Mexico, was thrown into prison and confined for twelve months. A deep sense of common danger and of common injury united these people in an indomitable spirit of resistance. They formed themselves into a Government, and declared their country independent. This memorable Declaration of Independence took place in the month of March last; since which time, events of surpassing interest have transpired in rapid succession. Santa Ana, bold and warlike, the sole Executive of the Consolidated Government of Mexico, aiming at the establishment of a despotism, has in person waged war, at the head of a large army, upon the people of Texas. Since his irruption, in March, until the late glorious events, his power has been irresistible, and his course has been marked in blood. The slaughter of those taken in the fort at Goliad, (among whom was the celebrated Col. Crockett,)—the massacre of Col. Johnston and his corps of some hundred and fifty men—the destruction of Col. Ward and his brave band—and, last of all, the cold-blooded butchery of Col. Fannin and five hundred prisoners of war—but too well proclaimed to the world the sanguinary conflict. Fannin had the faith of the General pledged to him, that, upon surrendering, he and his men were to be treated as prisoners of war; and yet, in eight days after, they were marched out unarméd and shot! But three escaped in the horrid confusion, to tell the story. Hundreds have fled, leaving all behind them,—a vessel last month arrived from Brassoria to Mobile, with a large number of women and children dependant upon charity for support, some of them highly respectable persons from Charleston, S. C. Some idea may be formed of the distress, when it is known that Santa Ana is waging a war of extermination against the people of that devoted region.

His conduct but too well illustrates the intention ascribed to him, that he would drive every white man out, and reduce the country to an Indian wilderness. Such is the kind of barrier that the Despot of Texas is desirous to establish against the free spirit of the United States.

Thank Heaven this modern Attila has met with a most signal defeat. On the 21st of April, in a battle between a part of the Army of Mexico, under the immediate command of Santa Ana, and the Texans, commanded by Gen. Houston, a total defeat of the former took place, and resulted further, as is believed, in the capture of Santa Ana himself.

News so favorable to our wishes was for some time doubted, but is now confirmed in all its essential particulars. A great victory has been obtained—a ruthless Tyrant annihilated—and a portion of our kindred and friends is free. It is for this that a portion of the people of Charlotte rejoice. They know that their joy will meet with a like response from every true-hearted Mecklenburger. They who were the first to proclaim the broken fetters of oppression, will always be among the first to hail the gracious efforts of a people resolved to be free.

To the Editor of the Charlotte Journal:

Sir: I observed, in your last week's paper, an article over the signature of "D. R. Dunlap"—indicating, as he says, his character from the "reiterated slander," circulated against him by "some of the Van Buren party;" evidently, alluding to me. I therefore ask the privilege, through your paper, to meet the attack, and to apprise Dr. Dunlap, not "from memory," but by written evidence, what will devote upon him to answer, or stand convicted of having wantonly stated that which is palpably untrue. It is not only due to Major Conner, but to myself, to disclose the whole truth in relation to Dr. Dunlap's being one of the office-seekers. It is well known to the people of this country (of all parties), that Dr. Dunlap, last summer, when a candidate for a seat in the Legislature, took this ground to secure his election, that the Administration was corrupt, and that the Van Buren men were actuated by no other principle but that of corrupt feeling of office-hunting. Now I should like to know by what kind of rule was he squared and moved to denounce the Van Buren party as office-hunters, when he himself at that very moment was an applicant, to the head of this corrupt Administration, for an office in the Mint? Will he tell? or can he, with all his sophistry, satisfactorily demonstrate to the public, how the assumed name of *Wag* screens and protects a man from guilt, in committing that which he coolly calls corrupt and "contemptible?" I cannot subscribe to this remarkable doctrine, without the most irresistible proof, though I have the most explicit confidence in Dr. Dunlap's scientific attainments. To convince Dr. Dunlap of this disposition of respect and forbearance on my part, I now tell him and the public, that I was in possession of the fact of his being an office-seeker, last summer, at the very time he was abusing the Van Buren party in his public speeches; but I had it in confidence from Major Conner, in consequence of the high regard we mutually expressed for Dr. Dunlap as a man; and I should not have spoken of it, had it not been recited to me, as a rebuke upon Conner and the party, by Dr. Dunlap's political and personal friend, (Dr. Caldwell,) that Major Conner had voluntarily offered Dr. Dunlap an appointment in the Mint. In vindication of Major Conner and the party, I repelled the charge, by pronouncing it untrue; and said I could prove it, by the exhibit of Dunlap's own letter, to Conner, begging the appointment; and which the subjoined extract from Conner's letter effectually does.

This is the alleged charge, and the one which the Doctor will have to answer, which he has intentionally dodged, by making one of his own, and answering it, with an air of considerable triumph. Did I say Major Conner tried to change his politics? No; but I did say, that he (Dunlap) strongly implied it, in his statement to Dr. Caldwell.—Or did I say it was criminal (as the Doctor states in his letter to the public, and recited by his *Wig friends*, for a modern *Wig* to apply for office? No; but I said, and again say, that although not criminal, yet it is unpardonable political hypocrisy in a man to denounce and vilify others for wanting that which he himself was pining for. Why did Dr. Dunlap, or his advisers, press this matter upon the public? Did they suppose I could not ascertain that which was dragged out of me, by Dr. Dunlap's own impudence; or did they believe that Major Conner and myself had concerted all this, for the sole purpose of injuring the Doctor after he had retired? Or was it not done, by his ambitious advisers, to have a political effect? Is Dr. Dunlap a candidate again? No; why his publication at this time, concluding as it does, with so what poor, pitiful, and contemptible measures, the party, or at least some of them, can stoop to direct the public mind to any thing and every thing else, rather than a close investigation of their own corrupt principles." I answer, to give vent to his spleenetic feelings on the republican party of this country, who refused to elect him Senator last year, and also to defeat my election. I have acted only in self-defence, and in vindication of the character of Major Conner. So far from my trying to injure Dr. Dunlap's character as a man, I have been extremely forbearing; more so than the party to which he belongs deserved at the time of high party excitement; which the subjoined certificate and extract from Major Conner's letter will amply testify. If Dr. Dunlap is exposed, it is his own impudence, or the fault of his advisers, who would perhaps make any sacrifice, to put down the Jackson party in the county of Mecklenburg. But here is the proof; let an impartial public judge.

Charlotte, May 26, 1836.

Some time in the early part of last Summer, Dr. Dunlap stated to me, as well as I recollect, and the impression was certainly left upon my mind, that Major Conner had voluntarily offered to use his influence to procure for him (Dunlap) an appointment in the Mint; and that he said he would accept, provided the appointment would be such a one as would justify him in quitting the Practice of Medicine. From the whole conversation we had, the above is substantially the impression that was made upon my mind. Not long since, in a political conversation with G. W. Caldwell, I recited it to him—in reply to which, he stated it was not the fact, and that he could prove it, by the exhibit of Dr. Dunlap's letter to Major Conner, begging him to procure him an appointment.

"P. C. CALDWELL."

[copy.]

Washington City, May 13, 1836.

"I only heard, a day or two before the reception of your letter, that Dr. Dunlap's application to me for office was a subject of conversation. You were justifiable, and did right under the circumstances, to repel the charge, by disclosing the truth. Dr. Dunlap is mistaken in saying or supposing that I either offered to him the appoint-

ment, or an appointment in the Mint; or that I solicited him to accept such appointment; and the exhibit of his letter to me, will itself be a perfect refutation. I never did have but one conversation with the Dr., on the subject; that was in Boyd's porch, in the rear of his barroom, at your Spring court, some one or more weeks after I had received his letter soliciting my aid; I had not answered his letter. He called on me there, and in the interview, to the best of my recollection, what I did say to him (substantially,) was, that I would address a letter to the President of the U. S., saying to him that he (the Dr.) was an applicant for an office in the Mint at Charlotte, and that he was a gentleman of character and respectability; remarking, at the same time, to him, that I did not desire to be misunderstood—there would probably be others, that would apply to me; that much, I felt, it would be my duty to say for any gentleman of character who might apply to me in relation to an office in the Mint. I did not suppose that could be construed into an invitation to accept office, or a commitment on my part to sustain the applicant. I certainly did not intend it should be so construed or understood. If the Dr. in that interview, (the only one we have had; I intended a wish even to withdraw his application, it has entirely escaped my recollection. After hearing from some one, whom I now do not remember, that the Dr. was abusing the republican party for being office-seekers and office-holders—on my return home, I put the letter in my pocket, with the view of exhibiting it, if those charges were made by him in my presence. I met him at Berryville, only the last winter I was at in your county—he said nothing about the office-seekers—though I took up the subject myself—and if you remember I referred to letters that I then had in my pocket.—My personal regard for Dr. Dunlap and his character, prevented the exposure of the letter last summer; and allow me to say to you, my friend, and the same say to our friends, if you think fit, that it is not absolutely necessary to the vindication of our characters as men and politicians—it may be best not to stir this matter further. The Dr. I learn has retired. We, I think, cannot derive material if any benefit, I have viewed him in private life, as an amiable man and a religious man, and by stirring it, he may be injured seriously. If used, let it be only in self-defence. However I have written the above to be used by you in any way that your prudence and discretion may suggest. The letter, after the election, I laid by carefully, somewhere at home—which on my return, if I be spared, I will hunt up and send you a copy. If I had it with me here, I would cheerfully send you a copy of it now."

The above is an extract from Major Conner's letter to me. The Doctor's letter will be forwarded for publication, as soon as it comes to hand.

G. W. CALDWELL.

Charlotte, May 30, 1836.

**Rumors.**—We have lately had rumors as thick as blackberries pouring in upon us. Rumors of Indian murders and of Mexican massacres—of the extermination of the Seminoles, and the capture of Santa Ana. From the north, we have even heard it rumored that Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren had fallen out, and thereby destroyed the "unity" of the great democratic republican party. But we now have a more alarming rumor than any we have mentioned, and one which our readers acquainted heretofore will probably be slow to believe. For some days past, it has been rumored about town, and pretty generally believed—but how the news got out we are positively unable to say—that a *Van Buren Democratic Republican Meeting* was held in Salisbury on Monday night of last week's county court! No notice that the meeting was to be held was published; the meeting was preceded by no proclamation, or ringing of the bell, as is usual in such cases, and therefore we are entirely in the dark as to where the said meeting was held; at what hour of the night, or how many attended. We will state, though, what we have heard, and trust to the Raleigh Standard for further light upon this subject.

It is said, then, that the aforesaid Van Buren Democratic Republican meeting was held in a little private office, some time during Monday night, and that sixteen individuals attended, over whose deliberations Colonel Edward Yarbrough presided, and that the proceedings of the meeting are to be published in the Raleigh Standard. We freely credit all the rumor except the part in regard to the number that attended the meeting. Rumor must exaggerate here, unless it be that the owl is not the sole possessor, in these parts of its peculiar habits. —Western Carolinian.

An English paper gives an account of a tea party of sixty matrons, mothers of eight hundred and sixty nine children. Twelve of the dames alone having given birth to two hundred and two of the number!! One of them was the mother of thirty-one children!!!

**For Rent.**  
THE shop formerly occupied by Dr. Thomas Harris, convenient to the Courthouse. Apply to the Subscriber. June 2. P. THOMPSON.

**PROSPECTUS.**

**Andrew R. Porter & Co.**  
Propose to publish in the Town of Lincoln, N. C. a Newspaper, to be called the

**Lincolnton Transcript.**

It is believed that the rich and flourishing community of Lincoln County and its vicinity, can support with ease and convenience a Newspaper. The wholesome effect of a press upon the morals and intelligence of a people, when it is conducted on the principles of truth and virtue, is most obvious. The Politics of the TRANSCRIPT will be firm to Southern principles, and as such, will be opposed to the election of Martin Van Buren as the next President. But as our main object will be to raise the moral and intellectual standard of the community, (unless compelled by unreasonable provocation the course of this paper will be mild and conciliatory.)

Having already established a Press at Lincolnton, the Paper will be issued as soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers may be obtained.

TERMS.

The Transcript will be published weekly on a medium sheet, at \$1 50 in advance, or \$2 if paid after the issuing of the first number.

Lincolnton, May 11.